

MARYLAND

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>LEVELS</u>	<u>COURT ACTION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Harford County	All	<u>Moore v. Board of Education of Harford County.</u> The school board had originally begun a gradual integration process in fall, 1956. Certain Negroes were unable to obtain transfers to white schools and brought suit. On June 20, 1957, the District Court approved an amended board plan calling for complete integration by 1963 and ordered immediate action on the requests of two of the plaintiffs for transfers.	"In Harford County, where Negroes obtained a speedier desegregation program through federal court action, Negro pupils were enrolled in at least six schools, compared to one last year, and in larger numbers than anticipated. The weekly <u>HARFORD DEMOCRAT</u> reported after a week of school, 'The gradual integration in Harford County schools seems to be progressing quietly.' " <u>Southern School News</u> , October 1957. (Cf. comments on St. Mary's County under V-A Maryland.)

OKLAHOMA

Earlesboro	All	<u>Carr v. Cole.</u> January 23, 1957, District Court ordered immediate integration of Negro plaintiffs and all others qualified.	"Earlesboro, in Pottawatomie County, is opening its white schools completely to Negro residents, after four were admitted last spring under federal court order. The move will place some 50 Negroes into classes with about 180 white children, based on last year's enrollment figure." <u>Southern School News</u> , October 1957.
Morris	All	<u>Brown v. Long.</u> September 21, 1957 District Court issued a declaratory judgment for the plaintiffs when school board attorneys conceded four Negro children were entitled to enter the white schools. The suit originally involved 27 Negro youngsters, but the judge ruled that only those who had not already transferred to other districts	Only 4 Negro children enrolled. No difficulty, although officials expressed some nervousness due to Little Rock situation.